PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Editor Local Notes.

Burnett's Extracts.

Fireworks Coverings.

Editor Local Notes.

Cast Iron Statue.

Editor Chemist.

Editor Catechetics.

Editor Brevier.

Ladies

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hostile letters of War 25 state the colony of Georgians, who had colonized near the town of San Pedro, had nearly deported the United States mails. The cotton crop is being almost entirely destroyed by the caterpillar. Strangely enough, but little appeared in the Spanish letters. A mail colony from Louisiana has also met with persecution with a fair prospect.

The baggage car, two passenger coaches and the sleeping car on the Garland and Washington Railroad, which plunged into Troy, were taken out by the derrickmen of a mail. The car on passengers was injured three of them, so the colonel and two men, probably fatally. The passenger coaches were considerably injured, and the baggage car was wholly demolished.

A Frankfort correspondent states that a Prussian police gazette is being circulated in the city and country, warning the people against the political correspondence of the United States diplomacy in Europe, and in complete approval of the line of Napoleon's expedition to Mexico, with a view of founding a North American adjunct on the frontier of that Empire.

A Havana letter of the 5th, concise rumors of an attended invasion of Mexico by the imperial leaders. Tabasco is reported to be in the New Orleans, urging on operations from that quarter. Santa Anna, being penniless, remains quiet. The water in the new Havana aqueduct is said to contain poisonous particles. The cholera is increasing, the average of 150 deaths per day, but less considerable than at first.

Brown's oil cloth factory in the northern part of Philadelphia, was burned on Wednesday night. The loss will be nearly sixty thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. A number of firemen were hurt by falling timbers and walls, and some were carried with the fall ones.

Gen. Grosman has been ordered as Quartermaster, at Philadelphia, by Gen. Rucker. Exactly what there has been some thing fixed up on the subject of the Quartermaster's department of late not entirely satisfactory to Gen. Rucker.

Peter Phillips, tried at Richmond for killing his wife, was convicted of murder in the first degree yesterday.

A car mill at Sancourre, Canada, valued at one hundred thousand dollars was burned yesterday.

A large brick building used for storing grain, in Montreal, fell yesterday, burying one man in the ruins. He was rescued, not much injured.

The nomination of Seymour and Blair was received with great enthusiasm by the Democracy throughout the country. Meetings were held in St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, and other places.

The brewers are holding a convention at Buffalo.

The Palmo Varieties, Cincinnati, was burned last night. Loss $20,000; insured for $6,000.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the nomination at New York, Mr. Pendleton telegraphed Mr. Seymour his congratulations, and pledged him his support and active support in the coming campaign.

Chicago Democrats fired a salute of one hundred guns on receipt of the news of the nomination at New York.

J. J. Hair, of Warren, was yesterday nominated, by the Republican State Convention, for Governor of New Jersey. The Convention indorsed the nominations of Grant and Colfax, and announced the repudiation theory.

OUTRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Rampant.

A Nashville dispatch says: The night of the Fourth of July was celebrated in many places in Tennessee by monstrous Ku-Klux parties, accompanied by the most outrages upon Union men and negroes. Large bodies of these fiends of the New York Convention paraded in Henry, Giles, Rutherford and other counties in some places they were more than four hundred strong. At about 10 o'clock at night, a force estimated at between two to five hundred, mounted Shelbyville, Bedford county, dragged Mr. A. G. Dunlap from his house, took him into the street, stripped and tied him, and inflicted upon him two hundred lashes. Mr. Dunlap is a white man, a teacher of freedmen, and has been maintaining a flourishing colored school in Shelbyville for two years past. He sustains the character of a quiet, inoffensive man. It is the opinion of his physician that he cannot survive his injuries.

On the same night the same lady of men whipped a negro named James Warner in a most brutal manner.

It is asserted that the rebel citizens of Shelbyville gave the Ku-Klux fiendish encouragement while in the town. The excitement existed in the county to intense, and a number of the freedmen have fled to Nashville.

Two companies of soldiers from the city arrived from citizens county, West Tennessee, to aid the protection of the Government. They met with no resistance, the Ku-Klux killed at pleasure in that county by the Radicals, and that the civil authorities afford them no sort of protection.

A gentleman, who was fleeing the war a high officer in the Confederate service, and whose business led him to travel extensively in the South, informs the Cincinnati Gazette that there is a widespread dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the late Confederate army at the course of many of the ex-Confederate leaders in the State in inaugurate war. In this opinion of course not, who have attempted to create from their position and influence in the late rebellion. "You managed the war affairs, and we should not now be about to engage in an other conflict." I have this from a high source, from a gentleman of the highest character and intelligence, and it is the opinion that, unless the most rigorous measures are adopted to destroy the Ku-Klux organization in the State, the most bloody consequences may be anticipated.

The San Francisco Post says: "Grant has the support of all parties but unanimity—the one exception that marks the complete man. Seymour's record is indigestible to Democrats, and is censured from the party, and to be censured from the party, and to be censured from the party, and to be

!

...which has ever characterized Southern...could have brought throughout. With Sw...ward's aid he was the ace of the party in front from the start.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

His Honorine Swanson, whom the opposition is not unwilling delight to honor. Now look recent it, the South meant it, the cause of the rebellion are pleased. There is to be "a white man's government," separation of the debt, populist supporting "lost renewed, and the South petted and caressed. Hence in Swanson's speech at the opening of the Convention, was the key to the finale. Rank, vile copperhead...ism, ill cognomency of rebellion, behind the cowards!

Swanson and the Democratic party are well matched. What is true of the party is true of Swanson. When the Southern States threatened war Swanson gave them no sympathy. The Democratic party followed the chief of copperheadism. To them the words of Rosecrans were wood to a hung. When amid national troubles in 1863, the New York riot reached, when it was thought a division of arms could be accomplished, when men for no crimes committed were hanged and burned, Swanson called the rioters his "friends." He cheered the mob by his presence, he spoke not deterring words, his manners and "my friends" satisfied the mob if they carried forth and desolation into every Republican home they would enjoy the smiles of Honorine Swanson.

At any time during the rebellion, the rebels would have taken Honorine Swanson as President, if they could not have obtained Jeff. Davis. Just now not now a candidate, the Democrats take his political brother, sing his praises and listen to do him homage.

Honorine Swanson encouraged the south to continue the war, when otherwise would have called peace before it did. He was ready, in the timely measure in New York, had succeeded, to issue the relief flag in the Empire State, create a diversion in the North in favor of the South and time close the war by locating the Democratic party. Such a move was a failure for the purpose intended, Swanson and the Democrats claimed more loudly for stopping the war and for Southern independence. Their opposition made men for fighting more difficult to obtain, strengthened the rebels in the field, inspired sneers in the North with a feeling of necessity and compelled the government to offer high bounties to obtain men for carrying on the war. Hence the Swanson and his party only four years ago prognosticated the war a failure and demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They were then all, as now, rebels at heart against good government, full of envy, wrath and hitterness, and now the spirit that led to the war for principles has to be fought out again.

There are, in the nomination of Honorine Swanson, no dead issues. Force opposition to Freedom and Progress, and the repudiation of our national obligations are openly proclaimed, under the leadership of the foe to human liberty, the friend to rebels and rebels, who could see unoffending women and children deprived of life and get out the murderers in "friends."

THEY SHALL SO NO MORE.

Wm. Vernon, under sentence of death in Cleveland, for the murder of her brother by poisoning, has taken flu of the edifice of her approaching doom. The crime Mrs. Vernon committed was villainous. She stands in the worst class of murderers. There were two controlling principles at work—love for the brother and the greed of the murderess. The latter conquered. The latter goes comic to the brother, moved him with apparent tenderness, and when death came to relieve his sufferings the appropriated the plunder for which she committed the murder. It presents a crime of the greatest magnitude. Whether to be against punishment may be, "Death is a non-deterring examination. This woman is not fit to live, hang her and let the world be rid of her."

We may grant that Mrs. Vernon is one of the Devil's lieutenants of the first grade, and that she has done a deed of unusually deep dye, but that does not merit hanging of Mrs. Vernon. It will not bring the brother to life, and will only be a punishment of a few minutes. If the majority of offended persons would deadly vengeance on a woman, or the hands of misery is avenged by the hirelings and the offender a corpse, we may ask, has it taken all the families of law to produce only that miserable result? Supposing the capital dead, where comes in the reformation? That, we presume, is left to the great accused, which, if force is common verdict that man, it will have not only only with Mrs. Vernon but with millions of others.

Executions are not in conformity with elevated principles. They are the blood and thunder of society's vengeance, copied from the grim past, when representatives of Deity were incorporated in Nonconformist teachings. If merely stand on outcroppings of christianity have not taught the folly of such vengeance, christianity has much of its mission unaccomplished. Who is responsible? society? It is such a broad responsibility that where one is found no ready to accept the fair share, thousands pass heedlessly on, content that the sentence has done the work and the sinner will trouble no more.

It is a cowardly method of escaping consequences. That fallen sister has something in her that is human—even though the manifested pretty much of the devil. We don't say make a pet of her, don't call her as a heroine. Let her live in seclusion and jail in captivity the enormity of the offence she has committed. Surround her with those associations that shall have the tendency to call out in her what is good, giving her no further scope for the exercise of her lower nature. If Christianity be true, she is a sister still. Those who would struggle for believe it, for they try to prove. Were the not was a failure for the purpose intended, Swanson and the Democrats clamored more loudly for stopping the war and for Southern independence. Their opposition made men for fighting more difficult to obtain, strengthened the rebels in the field, inspired sneers in the North with a feeling of necessity and compelled the government to offer high bounties to obtain men for carrying on the war. Hence the Swanson and his party only four years ago prognosticated the war a failure and demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They were then all, as now, rebels at heart against good government, full of envy, wrath and hitterness, and now the spirit that led to the war for principles has to be fought out again.

There are, in the nomination of Honorine Swanson, no dead issues. Force opposition to Freedom and Progress, and the repudiation of our national obligations are openly proclaimed, under the leadership of the foe to human liberty, the friend to rebels and rebels, who could see unoffending women and children deprived of life and get out the murderers in "friends."

THEY SHALL SO NO MORE.

Wm. Vernon, under sentence of death in Cleveland, for the murder of her brother by poisoning, has taken flu of the edifice of her approaching doom. The crime Mrs. Vernon committed was villainous. She stands in the worst class of murderers. There were two controlling principles at work—love for the brother and the greed of the murderess. The latter conquered. The latter goes comic to the brother, moved him with apparent tenderness, and when death came to relieve his sufferings the appropriated the plunder for which she committed the murder. It presents a crime of the greatest magnitude. Whether to be against punishment may be, "Death is a non-deterring examination. This woman is not fit to live, hang her and let the world be rid of her."

We may grant that Mrs. Vernon is one of the Devil's lieutenants of the first grade, and that she has done a deed of unusually deep dye, but that does not merit hanging of Mrs. Vernon. It will not bring the brother to life, and will only be a punishment of a few minutes. If the majority of offended persons would deadly vengeance on a woman, or the hands of misery is avenged by the hirelings and the offender a corpse, we may ask, has it taken all the families of law to produce only that miserable result? Supposing the capital dead, where comes in the reformation? That, we presume, is left to the great accused, which, if force is common verdict that man, it will have not only only with Mrs. Vernon but with millions of others.

Executions are not in conformity with elevated principles. They are the blood and thunder of society's vengeance, copied from the grim past, when representatives of Deity were incorporated in Nonconformist teachings. If merely stand on outcroppings of christianity have not taught the folly of such vengeance, christianity has much of its mission unaccomplished. Who is responsible? society? It is such a broad responsibility that where one is found no ready to accept the fair share, thousands pass heedlessly on, content that the sentence has done the work and the sinner will trouble no more.

It is a cowardly method of escaping consequences. That fallen sister has something in her that is human—even though the manifested pretty much of the devil. We don't say make a pet of her, don't call her as a heroine. Let her live in seclusion and jail in captivity the enormity of the offence she has committed. Surround her with those associations that shall have the tendency to call out in her what is good, giving her no further scope for the exercise of her lower nature. If Christianity be true, she is a sister still. Those who would struggle for believe it, for they try to pre-

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF STATE,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF STATE,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.

G. Dawson Coleman, of Philadelphia.
Chas. B. Woodward, of Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT. DISTRICT.
1. W. E. Lehman, 13. Samuel Hood,
2. Geo. M. Wharton, 14. Wm. Wilkinson,
3. Samuel Wilson, 15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. C. W. Ivis, 16. George W. Oliver,
5. Thomas E. Cahill, 17. Jas. H. Campbell,
6. Thomas B. Florence, 18. Jas. K. Moorhead,
7. Daniel L. Hughes, 19. James Scott,
8. Jas. Gowen, 20. A. H. Coleman,
9. Jas. Kerr, 21. Wm. Elliott,
10. Morris Patterson, 22. Wm. Penn,
11. Jas. Worrell, Jr. 23. A. K. McClure,
12. Wm. Ross, 24. Wm. H. Armstrong,
25. W. V. Andrews. 26. A. G. Brown.

COUNTY BOARD.

SHERIFF—JAMES S. HEARING.
REGISTER—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIAM S. HOLMES.
RECORDER—GEORGE KERR, GEORGE S. BOWER.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—C. B. ELLIOTT.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—CHARLES MILLER.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—S. MCCLURE.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—S. G. MORROW.

The Democratic Convention might have placed in nomination a true soldier, the Democracy, or some civilian who did not sympathize with the South, but they rejected Hancock and spurned true men for Seymour, the chief Copperhead of the North, the man who, next to Jeff. Davis, is the favorite of the South. The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention appealed to the Democratic Convention to select either a rebel or a rebel sympathizer, for the appeal was disregarded, and those who made it were insulted by having thrust on them the most objectionable of all the men before the Convention. Nor was it the result of accident. It was a deliberately planned scheme, cleverly executed, after all the other candidates who had a chance had been successfully killed off.

Were a Copperhead of the meanest and most rabid kind for a candidate, and a Platform the chief plank of which is unqualified liquidation, the Democratic party have presented to the people an issue which will not be inclined. On it there is not the slightest hope of success for the Democratic party. The election of Seymour would be the reversal of the verdict of 1865, and inducement of secession. The audacity of the Convention is equaled only by the strange stupidity that the result was reached. That the party thus early should have challenged the verdict of 1865, and presented all the old issues on which it has been repeatedly condemned, with reputation added, is astonishing. Of the result there can be no question. To doubt what the verdict of the people will be, would be to impeach their intelligence and distrust their honor.

The nomination of Seymour by Tammany was in perfect accord with the eternal fitness of things. Who during the war was the greatest copperhead and the most effective supporter of the Rebellion, is difficult to determine. Both ardently desired the success of the rebels, Tammanyism went farthest and fared worst; but that made him now the better Democrat, and the most proper man in the world to bring out Seymour. When Tammanyism worked himself up to the leadership of the party in the Convention, that body, which had so long drilled, realized its mission, and Seymour was whirled into the nomination very much after the manner Stanton met Lincoln, whirling up the Valley. It was an electrical stroke with the most approved copper batteries. But it was an insult to the loyal people of the land, who have not forgotten when Seymour stood during the war.

What would reduce taxation and lighten the national burden in the handling of the national debt of a diminished rate of interest. The cannot be accomplished except by keeping faith with every description of national creditors. The Democratic platform inspires faith in the first by proposing, in the first place, to contribute to a certain extent the income of the holder of a national bond, and return to him the principal in that which is now forty per cent. discount, and which, as the result of the inherent rottenness of the plan, would, as the process went on, become utterly worthless. We need not tell any one that the Democratic scheme is anti repudiation—its repudiation of an agreement solemnly entered into at the most critical period in our history—the repudiation of money due. It is the Republican doctrine to relieve taxation by keeping the public faith unimpaired, whereby only the interest on the debt has to be collected. The Democratic plan, while professing opposition to high taxes, will keep them up and will do an impossible gulf the gap between paper money and coin. Already has it begun to widen, as the result of the promulgation of the Democratic platform. It is by results only that measures should be judged. The decline in public securities, the depreciation in the value of greenbacks and the advance in the price of gold, as the result of one day's experience, is the first lesson.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The ticket whereby Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair were nominated for President and Vice President were most artfully conceived and successfully executed. It became necessary first to be rid of the strongest candidates. Commencing with Pendleton the Southern ox was down the list with unwearied fidelity to their purpose. Each candidate in his turn was lifted so high that when he fell the wind was completely knocked out of him. But for the sudden affrontment on Wednesday Hancock would probably have been nominated—a result that would have broken in pieces the plan of the Seymour Copperheads. The way made clear, and Seymour having refused a sufficient number of times, he was put on the course. It was at the moment the skillfulness of the entire management became apparent. According to the programme Seymour went through, and Blair having only a few days before written a letter in favor of secession by the President, the forcible ejection of Congressional revolutionary measures generally, the nomination followed almost as a matter of course. Considering the experience of the Southern at these things, the only wonder is that there should have been so much delay.

On the nominations we have elsewhere "comments." Reserving for the further...

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

His Honorine Swanson, whom the opposition is not unwilling delight to honor. Now look recent it, the South meant it, the cause of the rebellion are pleased. There is to be "a white man's government," separation of the debt, populist supporting "lost renewed, and the South petted and caressed. Hence in Swanson's speech at the opening of the Convention, was the key to the finale. Rank, vile copperhead...ism, ill cognomency of rebellion, behind the cowards!

Swanson and the Democratic party are well matched. What is true of the party is true of Swanson. When the Southern States threatened war Swanson gave them no sympathy. The Democratic party followed the chief of copperheadism. To them the words of Rosecrans were wood to a hung. When amid national troubles in 1863, the New York riot reached, when it was thought a division of arms could be accomplished, when men for no crimes committed were hanged and burned, Swanson called the rioters his "friends." He cheered the mob by his presence, he spoke not deterring words, his manners and "my friends" satisfied the mob if they carried forth and desolation into every Republican home they would enjoy the smiles of Honorine Swanson.

At any time during the rebellion, the rebels would have taken Honorine Swanson as President, if they could not have obtained Jeff. Davis. Just now not now a candidate, the Democrats take his political brother, sing his praises and listen to do him homage.

Honorine Swanson encouraged the south to continue the war, when otherwise would have called peace before it did. He was ready, in the timely measure in New York, had succeeded, to issue the relief flag in the Empire State, create a diversion in the North in favor of the South and time close the war by locating the Democratic party. Such a move was a failure for the purpose intended, Swanson and the Democrats clamored more loudly for stopping the war and for Southern independence. Their opposition made men for fighting more difficult to obtain, strengthened the rebels in the field, inspired sneers in the North with a feeling of necessity and compelled the government to offer high bounties to obtain men for carrying on the war. Hence the Swanson and his party only four years ago prognosticated the war a failure and demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They were then all, as now, rebels at heart against good government, full of envy, wrath and hitterness, and now the spirit that led to the war for principles has to be fought out again.

There are, in the nomination of Honorine Swanson, no dead issues. Force opposition to Freedom and Progress, and the repudiation of our national obligations are openly proclaimed, under the leadership of the foe to human liberty, the friend to rebels and rebels, who could see unoffending women and children deprived of life and get out the murderers in "friends."

THEY SHALL SO NO MORE.

Wm. Vernon, under sentence of death in Cleveland, for the murder of her brother by poisoning, has taken flu of the edifice of her approaching doom. The crime Mrs. Vernon committed was villainous. She stands in the worst class of murderers. There were two controlling principles at work—love for the brother and the greed of the murderess. The latter conquered. The latter goes comic to the brother, moved him with apparent tenderness, and when death came to relieve his sufferings the appropriated the plunder for which she committed the murder. It presents a crime of the greatest magnitude. Whether to be against punishment may be, "Death is a non-deterring examination. This woman is not fit to live, hang her and let the world be rid of her."

We may grant that Mrs. Vernon is one of the Devil's lieutenants of the first grade, and that she has done a deed of unusually deep dye, but that does not merit hanging of Mrs. Vernon. It will not bring the brother to life, and will only be a punishment of a few minutes. If the majority of offended persons would deadly vengeance on a woman, or the hands of misery is avenged by the hirelings and the offender a corpse, we may ask, has it taken all the families of law to produce only that miserable result? Supposing the capital dead, where comes in the reformation? That, we presume, is left to the great accused, which, if force is common verdict that man, it will have not only only with Mrs. Vernon but with millions of others.

Executions are not in conformity with elevated principles. They are the blood and thunder of society's vengeance, copied from the grim past, when representatives of Deity were incorporated in Nonconformist teachings. If merely stand on outcroppings of christianity have not taught the folly of such vengeance, christianity has much of its mission unaccomplished. Who is responsible? society? It is such a broad responsibility that where one is found no ready to accept the fair share, thousands pass heedlessly on, content that the sentence has done the work and the sinner will trouble no more.

It is a cowardly method of escaping consequences. That fallen sister has something in her that is human—even though the manifested pretty much of the devil. We don't say make a pet of her, don't call her as a heroine. Let her live in seclusion and jail in captivity the enormity of the offence she has committed. Surround her with those associations that shall have the tendency to call out in her what is good, giving her no further scope for the exercise of her lower nature. If Christianity be

WHY DON'T YOU FUND THE DEBT?

This is one of the insane Democratic cries. We reply, we can fund the debt rapidly—as much of it as we want to fund—if we only keep faith with our national creditors. If we allower promises to pay and repudiate them in ever so small a part, our promises will be looked upon as gilt edged, made to be stolen. If we keep faith, as we must, there are plenty ready to take our bonds at a low rate of interest. If we keep our faith with those creditors that saved the life of the nation, shall we keep faith with those whose helper at a low critical period? They that are white will not a pig-iron, but they who are sick.

The nation was sick, dying for want of financial strength. The physicians came, treating to the chances of war for their pay, and what they did saved the nation. Now we are comparatively well, dishonest people say, don't pay the doctors. That is the Democratic proposition—that and nothing less. It is mean, contemptible, based on the foundation of all dishonesty—corrupt nature. Those miserable attempts of the destruction of a nation's honor, when brought to the scratch, whine, "why don't you consolidate?"

Consolidation requires faith—as that the Democrats such to destroy. Constitution implies security, and those having power to consolidate the debt, ask what security there is in a party that ever caused the debt, and then want to escape payment? The whole question is in a nut shell. Let us pay our way, keep faith, raise our credit and the debt will diminish with speed. We must consolidate honorable strength to destroy the party of insanity.

Through Route from Pittsburgh to New York and Philadelphia.

The West Branch *Bulletin*, published at Williamsport, is agitating the question of a compelling line from Milton, Mifflin county, to the Ohio line, and others to the mouth of a creek made by J. W. Wilson, Esq., by the Susquehanna Valley, Sandy Lick creek, and to Franklin, and from Brookville to Red Bank, Slippery Rock creek, &c., to the western limits of the State. The route surveyed ground more favorable, the country gradually rising and very long east gap suits of an aggregate length of less than nine miles in the whole distance of two hundred and sixty five miles, and the curvatures not greater than six degrees. Referring to the survey of the Allegheny Valley road in 1849, would the *Bulletin* says:

> The Pittsburgher Journal was the American organ of the Allegheny Valley road, and it was the only paper in Pittsburgh that gave the survey any support. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that now the telegraph dispatches, and all the news of the day.
>
> As proof of the editorial ground on the matter of the Commercial, we will say that they are constantly copied by the New York Tribune, Evening Post, Home Journal, and other papers of like character in the east and other cities, and that leading commercial papers and overseas regularly receive them and write. There is nothing for the Commercial, lastly, in Pittsburg, Old Reliable, or calling themselves of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

The address of Brigham Young at the funeral of Heber C. Kimball is a novelty in its way. The sentences are terse, short and to the purpose. Brigham Young says that he had known Kimball for forty-three years—and he had been a soul of Brigham's counsellor for twenty-four years. The prophet ranked him as a man, but not opportunity to speak strong words regarding apostates. It sounds quite parochial to read of a prophet knowing a man for forty-three years, and yet not knowing whether he was a saint or a sinner. Polygamy is wrong, but Brigham Young endorses good things that would be prized largely if anybody else had given them utterance. In short, Heber Kimball was described as in glory, where they were promised admission if they would live well—and that through Jesus.

The elevated railroad company in New York have complied with the terms of the charter which authorized them to build a road to Harlem on condition that they commence to build it at once as far as the depot of the Harlem River Railroad depot, in Thirteenth street, and continue it afterwards as they are able. They expect to finish that part of their elevated line before winter. The expense is about $30,000 per mile, and the cars will be run at double the speed and about one-tenth the cost of the common horse railroads. The success of this enterprise will inaugurate a new era in railroad building.

A New York letter states that Wade Hampton, Forrest, Barksdale, Preston, Fairfax, Forgue, Yonger, and other rebel Democrats are to take the stump against Grant in the Free States. Nothing so ill as the time these rebel Generals should take the field for Seymour. He in the time of their greatest need took the field for them, and conducted the famous campaign in the interest of the rebellion. But he failed—and so will they fail.

The gentleman known as "Rock," late of the Cincinnati Commercial, now of the *Enquirer*, wheeled round in such a sudden manner between Monday and Tuesday as to create some slight merriment. His despatch on Monday lauded Pendleton's groundless bills, on Tuesday "Rock" threw up the sponge and called Seymour's Wednesday and Thursday interest that Rock's Monday's work was reckoning without the cost.

The Honorable John A. Griswold, the Republican nominee for Governor of New York, is a citizen of Troy. He is serving his third term in Congress, is at the head of the extensive concern known as the Rensselaer Iron Works, is the possessor of a large income, is about forty-five years of age, and a gentleman imbued with genuine public spirit, and is deservedly popular.

What will the hotel keepers of New York do? One of the wails on Wednesday was that there were many delegates at the Convention at an expense of two dollars per diem who had not money to pay their bills. The men in Egypt was said to be all gone and there was a know that the hotel keepers would be merciful.

An effort is being made to have both the Republican nominees for District Attorney of Philadelphia—Wm. B. Mann and Isaac Hazlehurst—withdrawn, so that the party may unite on a new candidate. If those candidates have the interest of the party at heart they will acquiesce in the movement.

Says a New York letter: The rebels in this city do not conceal that the struggle has gone their own way. They will support any candidate that stands on a platform that has adopted all their heresies, and has not uttered a word against their crime of treason.

Mr. Jefferson's bill for the vaccination did not pay. The effect of the unsavory purchase was sixty-five votes, but from those he gradually descended into the ditch with the foul men.

The Jews in the Northwest have started an Israelite organ in Chicago. It is printed in German and English and is devoted to the literary and social advancement of the Jews.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The lobster fishermen of Englishman's river, Maine, are putting up about three hundred lobsters a day, and have taken in one season three thousand already. About three tons of refuse are thrown out each day, which the farmers use to enrich their farms.

Frank Reed, clerk in the Zanesville, Ohio, Postoffice, has invented an adding machine, by which, with as little mental effort as is required to move the hand of a clock to a number on the dial, ten columns or more, of any length, can be added at once.

Mr. Mackey, a recent lodger in Washington, in describing the South Carolina candidates, says that there are about twenty-eight gleanings of them: that reading and writing are considered as among "the lost arts;" and that no fund are they of sailing stuff, it is on record, in order to obtain an opera, one has even been known to wash himself!

Thomas Hughes, M. P., author of Tom Brown's Schoolboy Days, will write the history of the Jamaica massacre, whereby Eyre will be encouraged in history as a murderer. The book will most probably make a sensation when it appears.

A traveling juggler advertised a performance at St. Louis, Mo., the other night, in the opening act of which he would allow himself to be shot at with pistols. After his audience had assembled he appeared, and requesting those who wanted to shoot at him to prepare their pistols, he went behind the stage curtain and has not since been seen. He returned about $200 and left his hall rent and printing bills unpaid.

There is a lack of an Italian Convention in the country—and the Italians, resident in Chicago, offer to pay the expenses of the Convention if it meets. Such an ecumenity, if the proceedings were published in English, would give to America a fair view of the state of Italian politics.

Japan is likely to be afflicted with a long civil war. The extent of Japan is about equal in territory to Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and contains 25,000,000 people. Twelve of its most powerful princes have rolled against the Mikado. Both parties are making preparations for carrying on war in an extensive manner.

Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

As a daily reader of your paper, I have observed with much pleasure your noble sentiments against capital punishment among us as a professedly christian people, and now, more especially during the progress of the late war, in giving you to understand that hundreds of thousands of the best people in our country are on your side. I am glad that in you, our community has a friend that dare speak out in this subject, when none, even of the ministers of christianity seem to have courage to do so. I have heard many ministers pronounce hanging men under the christian dispensation as an outrage—the relics of barbarism which belong only to dark ages, a disgrace to christianity—the work of satan, &c., &c., and yet none of those men seem disposed to come out against this system which they denounce as "spiritual non-lie." This is strange, but true. It was so in the days of slavery when "nothing was king," when men were afraid to preach the truth for fear of consequences.

I see you will not allow a alternative of capital punishment to take us back to the time of Moses for authority for hanging men, without letting them know of their mistake. This is right, as we do not live under the judicial or political law of the Jews, any more than under their ceremonial law. We think God as his ruler the law of the Gospel, and any attempt to go back to the old abrogated law of the Jews for proof for capital punishment under the Gospel law, only goes to prove the difficulty such men find themselves in. We would be low with such men would like to have this old law brought to bear upon themselves and families, many of whom according to this law would suffer death. Let us try!

Lev. 18:16, "He that blasphemeth the name of the Lord, he shall surely be put to death."

Lev. 20:10, "The adulterer and the adulteress shall surely be put to death."

Lev. 21:9. He that cursheth his father or his mother shall surely be put to death.

Lev. 24:16. Whosoever doeth work on the Sabbath day shall surely be put to death.

None, Mr. Editor, are such hundreds of thousands of the advocates of capital punishment among us who would have no proof for hanging men guilty of the above crimes, and for which they have to be, as well as for murder, and for no murder, but for murder, and for no murder, but for murder, and for no murder, but

The Daily Commercial

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Notice—The Removal of the Pacific Building—Spirited Discussion—Resolutions Adopted by Select Council—Common Council Non-Concurs—Resolutions Requesting Councils to Appropriate Funds to Remove the Building—The Matter as Finally Settled—Interesting Proceedings Attending the Removal—Passage of the Ordinance Increasing the Salary of Messengers of Councils—Change of Grade on Crawford Street—Ordinance Regulating the Sale of Bread Laid on the Counters—Police Matters to be Considered—The New Appointments—Legislation of a Special Character.

A special meeting of city Councils was held on Thursday afternoon, July 9th, 1868, in their chambers, City Building.

SELECT BRANCH.

JAMES M'CAFFREY, - - - - - *President.*
E. S. MORROW, - - - - - - - *Clerk.*

The PRESIDENT called the Council to order at three o'clock, and the CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. A. M. Brown, Calhoun, Coffin, Dickson, Dunbar, Gross, Jones, Lafferty, Morrow, Moreland, Wilson, Rafferty, Shannon, Wainwright, White, and President M'Caffrey.

Mr. CALHOUN moved that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with, which was adopted.

The PRESIDENT stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the matter of the removal of the Pacific building from the present location. The hope was that some gentleman would call the matter up, as no one either had charge of it, and he did not see any other way in which it could be brought before the Council.

Mr. SHANNON asked by whom the meeting had been called.

The PRESIDENT stated that himself and the President of the Common Council had called the meeting by the request of several citizens who had called them.

The reading of the notification to members was dispensed with.

Mr. A. M. BROWN stated that he by request of several citizens had drawn up a preamble and resolutions, in reference to the removal of the Pacific building, and had called on the President to state the matter before Council. He would therefore offer the preamble and resolutions by way of bringing the matter before Councils. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, We have been informed by a proposition for the removal of the Pacific Hose building, that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company are desirous of erecting a depot on the site of said building, and

WHEREAS, Such removal would be a great convenience to the public, and more especially to the citizens residing in the vicinity of said building, and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have offered to remove said building to the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, and to erect a building of equal dimensions, and of the same material, and to pay all damages that may accrue to the property of the city, or individuals, by the removal of said building, and to pay all expenses of the removal, and to keep the building in repair for the term of ten years, and to pay the city of Pittsburgh the sum of $1,000 per annum for the use of the ground on which said building is to be erected, and to pay all taxes that may be assessed against said building during

ACRICULTURAL.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BOILERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

CARPETS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR DEALER.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON SAFES, &C.

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

MACHINERY.

MILLINERY, &C.

ROOFING.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

STEAM CUACES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TINNERS' STOCK.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ASSESSMENT FOR SEWERS.

SELECT COUNCIL.

COMMON COUNCIL.

IRON & STEEL.

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & Co.,)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Orders issued on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

City of Pittsburgh 7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY TAXATION.

FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1868.

In all departments of business the greatest quietness prevails. Money is in abundant supply at fair rates to good borrowers, with a strong effort by lenders to increase the price.

—Gold is weak at 140½.

—The market for government securities has partially recovered from the shock which followed upon the adoption of the Democratic platform, and those securities are now held firm, with a decided improved tendency in prices. To-day there was a very active inquiry for them, and it is believed that they will reach a higher figure than ever before.

James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative range of prices for government securities:

	July 8.	7.	6.	3.	2.
U. S. 6s of 1881	109½	109½	109½	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 10-40s	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bids.	Asks.	Coupons.
6s of 1881	109½	110	110
5-20s, 1862	107½	107½	107½
5-20s, 1864	106½	106½	106½
5-20s, 1865	106½	106½	106½
5-20s, 1865, new	107½	107½	107½
5-20s, 1867	107½	107½	107½
10-40s	101½	101½	101½
7-30s, 1st series	107½	107½	107½
7-30s, 2d series	107½	107½	107½
7-30s, 3d series	107½	107½	107½

—The New York railway share market was irregular and higher. Nearly the whole list advanced a fraction. Rock Island has touched 109½, under the report of a dividend of five per cent. cash, payable in Chicago. It is thought that the tone of the market is decidedly bullish.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 50 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	July 8.	7.	6.	3.	2.
N. Y. Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Erie	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Hudson River	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Reading	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Pittsburgh	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Chicago & Rock Island	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Michigan Southern	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Illinois Central	148½	148½	148½	148½	148½
Cleveland & Toledo	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Chicago & Northwestern	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Fort Wayne	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Western Union Telegraph	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½

—A bill is now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, having been introduced last week, which requires the directors of all National banks to have the scales weights, and balances used in their respective banks tested and sealed once in two years by the United States assay of weights and measures, and to publish a notice of the same in their banks. This is intended to supersede the sealing by any local officer. No tender by a bank of gold weighed in scales not so proved and sealed, shall be legal under this act. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a suitable person to be the United States sealer of weights and measures, at a salary of $3,000 a year, to hold office during his good behavior, and with authority to appoint deputies as they may be required in the performance of the duties of his office. The sealer is also required, when requested by the commandant or collector of any of the navy yards, dockyards, arsenals, custom or bonded warehouses, to prove and seal the scales, weights and measures used therein by the United States authorities. As National banks are subject only to United States laws, it is a reasonable provision that the proper safeguards established by the United States Government. The interests of the public also require that Government scales in custom houses, navy yards, arsenals, and in all similar institutions, should be tested as carefully as those used in ordinary trade.

—A book has been recently published in London, entitled "British and Foreign Exchange Theoretically and Practically Considered," by Ernest Loyd, in which the following argument in favor of an abundant currency, whether in paper or coin, secure, and which, although opposed to the theory of the bullionist, is in the main well founded: An increase in the circulating medium is beneficial even where the medium is represented by paper, such as bank notes, State notes, bills of exchange, &c. Experience has shown that the issue of fresh notes, in paper bearing values, has a tendency to give an immediate stimulus to industry, in spite of the depreciation to which a paper currency is naturally liable. The example of the United States with their greenback currency is in point. Where with their greenback currency is connected with such paper issues and the difficulty to provide for their redemption we have no concern, but the fact remains that the first result of direct beneficial effect which an increase even in this indifferent sort of money is calculated to have on industry and commerce cannot be denied. The same result would, no doubt, be obtained by the issue of gold, but the issue of gold is found to result from an increase in the solid circulating medium.

The converse surely must hold equally good, that a diminution of the currency, or a considerable portion of the existing circulating medium, the establishment of a part of the world's capital, can not but prove injurious to the whole body of commerce and trade; and we are clearly justified in maintaining that the advocates of the single gold standard, by the proposed universal prohibition of payments in any other coin than gold, are attempting to strike a most serious blow against the advance of civilization and the blessings of social progress. The argument has been used that gold will regulate itself, because as much more gold is yet expected to be found. Well, let us welcome these fresh supplies of gold, but their arrival is surely no reason why we should do away with the use of silver, which, in the end will rise in value, and this will afford compensation for the demonetization of silver. We have no doubt that gold may, indeed, rise in value, but certainly not to the extent required to compensate the world for the withdrawal of nigh upon five hundred millions sterling in silver. If money is beneficial to the world, and if both gold and silver are its materials to represent it, we argue in both gold and silver.

—The traffic of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, from January 1 to December 31, was as follows:

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Passengers	$1,911,000	$1,741,000	$1,500,000	$1,200,000
Freight	4,347,000	3,984,000	3,228,000	1,703,000
Mails	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Express	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Miscellaneous	41,000	34,000	32,000	30,000
Total	$6,399,000	$5,859,000	$5,060,000	$3,033,000

The current year, with a moderate allowance for increase of freight, will give the Company over $14,000,000 of earnings, a sum equal to ten per cent. dividends upon all its stock, its sinking fund, with a surplus for new work.

Comparative receipts of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for six months, 1867 and 1868:

	1867.	1868.	Increase.
January	$694,740 61	$ 741,939 20	$ 47,198 59
February	654,980 11	695,917 04	40,936 93
March	814,060 14	883,501 06	69,440 92
April	778,258 13	841,100 00	62,841 87
May	1,174,219 14	1,261,000 00	86,780 86
June	1,269,000 00	1,367,000 00	97,000 00
Total	$6,385,258 13	$6,790,457 30	$ 405,199 17

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

Since our last issue there has been no material change in commercial values, if we except a slight shading up in flour and wheat, based upon the advance in gold. Buyers are not as free as heretofore in their offers to the market, and upon the prospect of short crops in England, through a protracted drought, and a partial failure of the potato crop, private reports, that the wheat crop, on high land, is likely to be deficient, while the coarser cereals, together with root crops and hay, will undoubtedly yield a large average, millers are manifesting a larger disposition to operate. There has been greater confidence in the stability of prices, notwithstanding the few drawbacks to our own crops, and it is possible that prices have touched the lowest point. This, however, will depend upon later and more definite information from abroad than has yet been received.

The receipts of leading articles of produce per street and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour, 1,100 bbls; cheese, 40 boxes; corn, 104 sacks; wheat, 1,020 sacks; barley, 256 sacks; rye, 317 sacks; oats, 403 sacks, and butter 23 packages.

We quote the current wholesale store prices as follows:

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market is steady and unchanged. Sales of sugar cured hams at 19@20c; plain shoulders 12@13c; rib sides 13½@14c; clear sides 15@16c; clear backed 15@16c; held in lots at 17½@ 18c, and meat pork @ 25 ₱ barrel.

LARD OIL—Market steady with sales reported of extra No. 1 at $1 05 in bbls, and No. 1 at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—For choice packed there is a fair demand at 25@26c ₱ lb. A chance extra package sells at a higher figure.

CHEESE—Market steady at 20c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—Receipts fair with a moderate demand at the following figures: Western Reserve 12½@13c; Hamburg 13c, and Factory 14c ₱ lb.

LARD—Small lots from store at $7 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $7 25@7 50 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in moderate request at $2 30@ 2 35 ₱ bush. There is nothing doing in clover or Timothy. Sales are entirely nominal.

DRIED FRUITS—Market very dull and prices nominally, for dried peaches 12@13c, and for apples 10@ 12c ₱ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—Some small sales of pearl ashes were made at 10@10½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Old Buckeye potatoes sold at $1 20@ 1 25 ₱ bushel, and new potatoes at $2 ₱ bbl.

NEW APPLES—Retail dealers are in receipt of new Nonfuch apples at a cost of $3 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—From store sales were made in small lots at 40@45c ₱ gallon.

HAY—Prime to choice light, and demand fair at $20@25 ₱ ton for old timothy, and $15@20 ₱ ton for new.

GRAIN—From first hands there were sales of oats at 75@76c ₱ bush, and 78@80c ₱ bush. Sales of barley from store at 90c ₱ bush. From first hands rye cannot be quoted at over $1 05@1 10 ₱ bush. There is very little doing in corn. In Elevator corn lots of the best yellow sell from $1 08@1 10 ₱ bush. The mills are purchasing old corn ear shelled at $1 ₱ bush, and from depot a sale of 70 sacks prime ear was made at $1 05 ₱ bush. The mills are purchasing old and new oats at $1 ₱ bush. Millers and feeders are asking $1 ₱ bush. No barley offering, and prices entirely nominal. It is hard at present to give any reliable quotations for grain of any kind.

FLOUR—The flour market was considerably excited to-day, owing to reports from Western markets. There are no stocks of good flour reported in the markets West, and our market is almost bare. It is anticipated that there will be an advance here in prices at an early day, unless there is an immediate giving way in prices West. The favorite brands of flour called for in this market have now to be ordered from Western millers, as dealers are generally behind their orders, and consequently they are forcing no flour on the markets. We quote fancy white wheat flour at $12; Jenkins's Lilly Mills $11; White River $11 50; good spring wheat brands $10 25@10 50; medium $10, and common and low grades $9 50@9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye flour sells at $9 75@10 00 ₱ bbl.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 9, 1868.

CATTLE—Notwithstanding the arrivals for sale of cattle were more than double the previous week. There was, however, a material decline in prices in all quarities. The extreme prices were $3 00@7 25 ₱ 100 lbs. A large majority of the sales ranged from figures. Eastern buyers were generally absent. The sales for the past three weeks were as follows:

June 25	824	$3 00@8 12
July 2	1,100	3 00@7 50
July 9	698	3 00@7 25

Being an increase in sales of 338 head.

HOGS—The market was steady, with a fair supply. There was, however, a large falling off in the sales, as will be perceived by reference to our report. Prices ruled about the same. The sales for the past week were:

June 25	9,231	$7 00@8 00
July 2	10,866	7 00@8 00
July 9	7,000	7 00@8 00

Being a falling off in sales of 4,275 head.

SHEEP—The market was firm, with a fair demand for good to choice. There is nothing doing in clover or mouth hogs suitable for export. The extreme rates were $7 25@8 00 ₱ cwt. The operations for the past three weeks were:

June 25	6,111	$7 00@ 9 00
July 2	7,263	7 00@ 9 00
July 9	1,200	7 00@9 00

Being a falling off in sales of 756 head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Sellers.	Purchasers.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, J. & Co.	J. Landis	6	1,000	$6 75
Holmes, J. & Co.	J. Bishop	16	18,875	6 50
Holmes, J. & Co.	Hamilton, Hogg & Co.	19	23,000	6 75
Holmes, J. & Co.	Schwartz	19	19,975	6 34
Holmes, J. & Co.	Mason	20	20,875	6 50
Holmes, J. & Co.	Moses	21	28,875	6 25
Holmes, J. & Co.	Mason	21	21,000	6 50
Holmes, J. & Co.	Miller	21	19,500	6 25
Holmes, J. & Co.	Mason	21	21,000	6 50
Holmes, J. & Co.	Miller	21	19,500	6 25
Holmes, J. & Co.	J. Landis	21	21,000	6 50
A. Cambell	P. Kimmerle	11 av.	1,136	$87½@91
Hedges & Taylor	Schwartz	18	19,500	6 34
Hedges & Taylor	Miller	21	19,875	6 34
Hedges & Taylor	Mason	21	21,000	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	Shoudel	4	4,000	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	Miller	21	19,875	6 34
Hedges & Taylor	Smith & Co.	1	1,000	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	J. Landis	1	1,000	6 50
P. Kimmerle	J. Rambo	20	19,000	6 25
Hedges & Taylor	J. Landis	21	21,000	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	J. Mattarey	21	19,875	6 34
Hedges & Taylor	J. Landis	21	21,000	6 50
Alexander	J. Moses	21	19,875	6 34
Alexander	Schwartz & H.	21	21,000	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	Wyatt	21	19,875	6 34
Hedges & Taylor	Smith & Co.	1	1,000	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	Hamilton & Co.	21	19,875	6 34
D. Mountz	Rambo	21	19,875	6 25
D. Mountz	Landis	21	21,000	6 50
Mc. Shoudel	Schwartz & H.	21	19,875	6 34
J. Rambo	Mason	21	21,000	6 50
J. Schooley	Miller	21	19,875	6 34
J. Schooley	Mason	21	21,000	6 50
Mc. Shoudel	Miller	21	19,875	6 34
C. Kennedy	Schwartz & H.	21	19,875	6 34

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Sellers.	Purchasers.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges	Schwartz	200	9,000	$7 25@8 00
A. McCandless	Jamison & Co.	200	9,000	7 25@8 00
Mc. Grier	Hamilton